National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)

Long-term Care Facility (LTCF) Component

Healthcare Associated Infection Surveillance

Module:

UTI Event Reporting



## **Target Audience**

- This training is designed for those who will collect, report, or analyze prevention process measures data in NHSN, and may include:
  - NHSN Facility Administrator
  - LTCF Component Primary Contact
  - LTCF Administrator
  - Director of Nursing
  - Infection Prevention and Control Staff
  - Professional Nursing Staff
  - Trained Support Staff



You should have viewed the Overview of the LTCF Component slides prior to beginning this training

# **Objectives**

 Describe the rationale for monitoring urinary tract infections (UTI) in NHSN

 Describe the methodology, protocols, and definitions used in monitoring UTI events

### **Documents and Forms**

- The following documents and forms will be discussed in this training. You may wish to PRINT these to follow along.
  - 1) UTI Event for LTCF Protocol
  - 2) Table of Instructions for the UTI Form
  - 3) UTI for LTCF Event Reporting Form
  - 4) Denominators for LTCF Form
  - 5) Monthly Reporting Plan for LTCF

# Background

- Why monitor urinary tract infections in long-term care facilities?
  - UTIs are the most frequently reported infections in nursing homes and drive antibiotic use among residents
  - Focused monitoring of symptomatic UTIs, both catheter and noncatheter associated, helps identify trends in these infections and provide data to improve antibiotic use in your LTCF
  - Tracking these events will also inform infection control staff of the impact of targeted prevention efforts

## **Purpose of UTI Event Reporting**

- To calculate rates of UTI events among all residents in a facility
  - Non-catheter associated UTI rates will be calculated among all residents without a catheter in the facility
  - Catheter-associated UTI rates will be calculated among only those residents with indwelling urinary catheters
- To identify which residents get UTIs, events related to urinary catheters, and organisms cause UTIs in a facility
- To assess the impact of efforts to prevent UTI over time

# **Settings for UTI Event Reporting**

Reporting is available for the following facility types

- Certified skilled nursing facilities/nursing homes (LTC:SKILLNURS)
- Intermediate/chronic care facilities for the developmentally disabled (LTC:DEVDIS)

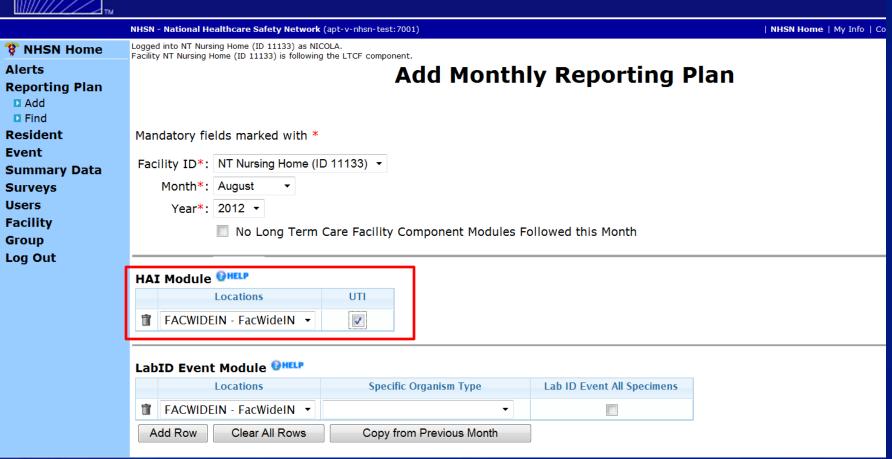
# **Reporting Requirements**

- Facilities must indicate UTI surveillance in the Monthly Reporting Plan for LTCF
- UTI surveillance must be reported for <u>at least 6</u> consecutive months to provide meaningful measures
- UTI surveillance should be performed <u>facility-wide</u>

# **Monthly Reporting Plan for LTCF**



Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



### **UTI Definitions**

## Symptomatic UTI (SUTI)

- Resident manifests signs and symptoms which localize the infection to the urinary tract
- Can occur in residents without urinary devices or residents managed with the following urinary devices: suprapubic catheters, straight in-and-out catheters and condom catheters
  - A resident cannot have an indwelling catheter in place or have been exposed to one that was removed within 2 calendar days prior to symptom onset (where date of removal= Day 1)
- Three criteria can be applied for identifying Symptomatic UTI (SUTI), which combine signs and symptoms with laboratory and culture data (see next slide)

### **SUTI Event**

#### Resident without an indwelling catheter (Meets criteria 1a OR 2a OR 3a):

#### SUTI - Criteria 1a SUTI - Criteria 2a SUTI - Criteria 3a Either of the following: Either of the following: TWO or more of the following: 1. Acute dysuria Costovertebral angle pain or 1. Fever a OR 2. Acute pain, swelling tenderness 2. Leukocytosis b New or marked increase in or tenderness of the AND testes, epididymis or suprapubic tenderness ONE or more of the following: prostate Gross hematuria Costovertebral angle pain or New or marked increase in tenderness incontinence New or marked increase in ■ New or marked increase in urgency suprapubic tenderness ■ New or marked increase in frequency ☐ Gross hematuria New or marked increase in incontinence ■ New or marked increase in urgency New or marked increase in frequency AND

#### Either of the following:

- 1. A voided urine culture with  $\geq 10^5$  CFU/ml of no more than 2 species of microorganisms
- 2. Positive culture with  $\geq 10^{2}$  CFU/ml of any microorganisms from straight in/out catheter specimen

SUTI

b Leukocytosis: >14,000 cells/mm3, or Left shift (> 6% or 1,500 bands/mm3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Fever: Single temperature ≥ 37.8°C (>100°F), or > 37.2°C ((>99°F) on repeated occasions, or an increase of >1.1°C ((>2°C) over baseline

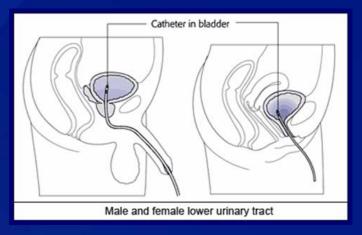
### **CA-SUTI Definitions**

- Catheter-associated Symptomatic UTI (CA-SUTI)
  - SUTI which occurs in a resident while having an indwelling urinary catheter in place or removed within the 2 calendar days prior to event onset (day of removal = Day 1)
    - An indwelling urinary catheter should be in place for a minimum of 2 calendar days (Day 1= day of insertion) in order for the SUTI to be catheter-associated
  - SUTIs in residents managed with suprapubic, straight in-and-out, or condom (males only) catheters are <u>not</u> considered CA-SUTIs

### **CA-SUTI Definitions**

### Indwelling Urinary Catheter:

 A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a closed collection system (e.g. Foley catheter)



 Does <u>NOT</u> include straight in-and-out catheters or catheters not placed in the urethra (e.g. suprapubic, condom)

### **CA-SUTI Event**

#### Resident with an indwelling catheter:

#### CA-SUTI - Criteria

| ONE or more of the following with no alternate source: |  |
|--|--|
|  | Fever <sup>a</sup>   |
|  | Rigors   |
|  | New onset hypotension, with no alternate site of infection.              |
|  | New onset confusion/functional decline AND Leukocytosis b                |
|  | New costovertebral angle pain or tenderness                              |
|  | New or marked increase in suprapubic tenderness                          |
|  | Acute pain, swelling or tenderness of the testes, epididymis or prostate |
|  | Purulent discharge from around the catheter                              |
|  |  |

#### AND

#### Any of the following:

If urinary catheter removed within last 2 calendar days:

- 1. A voided urine culture with ≥ 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml of no more than 2 species of microorganisms
- 2. Positive culture with  $\geq 10^{2}$  CFU/ml of any microorganisms from straight in/out catheter specimen

#### If urinary catheter in place:

3. Positive culture with ≥ 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml of any microorganisms from indwelling catheter specimen



³ Fever: Single temperature ≥ 37.8°C (>100°F), or > 37.2°C ((>99°F) on repeated occasions, or an increase of >1.1°C ((>2°C) over baseline

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Leukocytosis: >14,000 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, or Left shift (> 6% or 1,500 bands/mm<sup>3</sup>

### **ABUTI Definitions**

- Asymptomatic Bacteremic UTI (ABUTI)
  - Resident has NO signs and symptoms localizing to the urinary tract but has urine and blood cultures positive for the same bacteria
    - The microorganism in the blood and urine cultures should have the same genus and species to be considered a match
  - Can occur in residents with or without an indwelling urinary catheter

### **ABUTI Event**

#### Resident with or without an indwelling catheter:

#### ABUTI - Criteria

Resident has no localizing urinary signs or symptoms (i.e., no urgency, frequency, acute dysuria, suprapubic tenderness, or costovertebral angle pain or tenderness). If no catheter is in place, fever alone would not exclude ABUTI if other criteria are met.

AND

#### Any of the following:

- 1. A voided urine culture with  $\geq$  10  $^{5}$  CFU/ml of no more than 2 species of microorganisms
- 2. Positive culture with  $\geq 10^2$  CFU/ml of any microorganisms from in/out catheter specimen
- 3. Positive culture with ≥ 10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml of any microorganisms from indwelling catheter specimen

AND

Positive blood culture with at least 1 matching organism in urine culture

ABUTI

# **Required Forms**

### Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) for LTCF Form

- Numerator data
  - Collect and report each SUTI, CA-SUTI or ABUTI that is identified during the months selected for surveillance.

### Denominators for LTCF Locations Form

- Denominator data
  - Resident-days
  - Catheter-days

### **UTI for LTCF Event Form**

### "Numerator" – one form per UTI Event



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#### Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) for LTCF

Page 1 of 4 \*required for saving Event#: \*Facility ID: \*Resident ID: \*Social Security #: Medicare number (or comparable railroad insurance number): Resident Name, Last: Middle: First: \*Date of Birth: \*Gender: M F Other Ethnicity (specify): Race (specify): \*Resident type: ☐ Short-stay □ Long-stay \*Date of First Admission to Facility: / \*Date of Current Admission to Facility: \*Date of Event: / / \*Event Type: UTI \*Resident Care Location: \*Primary Resident Service Type: (check one) □ Long-term general nursing □ Long-term dementia □ Long-term psychiatric ☐ Skilled nursing/Short-term rehab (subacute) ☐ Ventilator □ Bariatric ☐ Hospice/Palliative \*Has resident been transferred from an acute care facility to your facility in the past 3 months? Yes No If Yes, date of last transfer from acute care to your facility: / / \*Urinary Catheter status (Check one): ☐ Removed within last 2 calendar days □ In place ☐ Not in place emove within Jagrendo

See UTI event protocol: http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/LTC/forms/57.140-TOI-UTI-TOI\_FINAL.pdf

# Completing the UTI Event Form: Instructions for key data fields

### Date of Event

- Date when the first clinical evidence (signs or symptoms) of infection appeared <u>or</u> the date the specimen, used to meet the infection criteria, was collected, whichever comes first.
- Example: A resident had a Foley catheter in place and had documentation of new suprapubic pain on June 1<sup>st</sup>. The resident had a urine specimen collected and sent for culture June 3rd. The date of event would be June 1<sup>st</sup> since this is the date of symptom onset and occurred before the date of culture collection.

# Completing the UTI Event Form: Instructions for key data fields

### Urinary catheter status

- Defined as the status of a urinary catheter device on the <u>Date of Event</u>
- One of three options is selected to describe urinary catheter status
  - "In place": an indwelling urinary catheter was present on the date of the event
  - "Removed within last 2 calendar days": an indwelling urinary catheter was recently taken out
  - "Not in place": No indwelling urinary catheter was in place, or recently removed > 2 calendars ago
- This field does not refer to <u>how</u> the specimen was collected

# **Collecting Resident Denominators**

### Resident days

 The monthly sum of the total number of residents present in the facility each day of that month

### Catheter days

- The monthly sum of the number of residents with an indwelling catheter each day of that month
  - None of the following should be included when counting indwelling catheter days: suprapubic catheters, in/out straight catheters or condom catheters
- Counts are collected daily for all residents in the facility

# **Denominators Form**



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#### **Denominators for LTCF**

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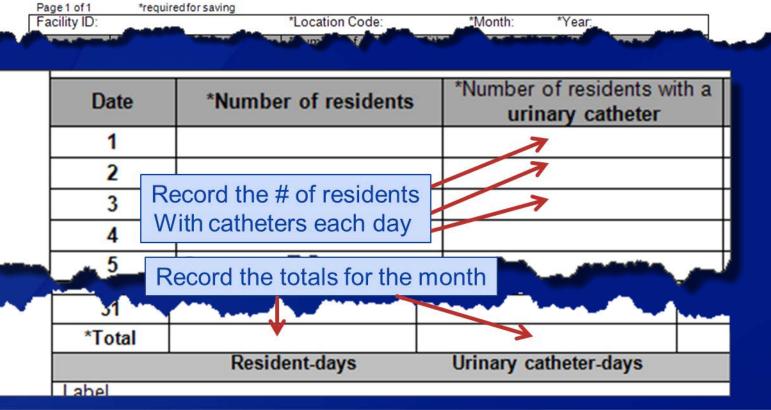
Page 1 of 1 \*required for saving \*Location Code: Facility ID: \*Month: \*Year: \*Number of residents with a \*Number of residents \*Number of admissions Date urinary catheter 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

### **Denominators Form**



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#### **Denominators for LTCF**



# **SUTI Data Analysis**

- Calculating the SUTI Rate
  - SUTI incidence rate per 1,000 "non-catheter" resident days

```
SUTI # SUTIs identified

Rate = Resident days – urinary X 1000

catheter days
```

- Only SUTIs which are <u>NOT catheter-associated</u> are included
  - Remember: Events in residents with other urinary devices such as suprapubic catheters are counted as SUTI

# **CA-SUTI Data Analysis**

- Calculating the CA-SUTI Rate
  - CA-SUTI incidence rate per 1,000 indwelling catheter days

 Only <u>symptomatic</u> events which develop at the time an indwelling catheter is in place or has been removed in the last 2 calendar days will be included

# **Urinary Catheter Use Analysis**

Urinary catheter utilization ratio

```
Urinary catheter Urinary catheter days
utilization = Resident days
```

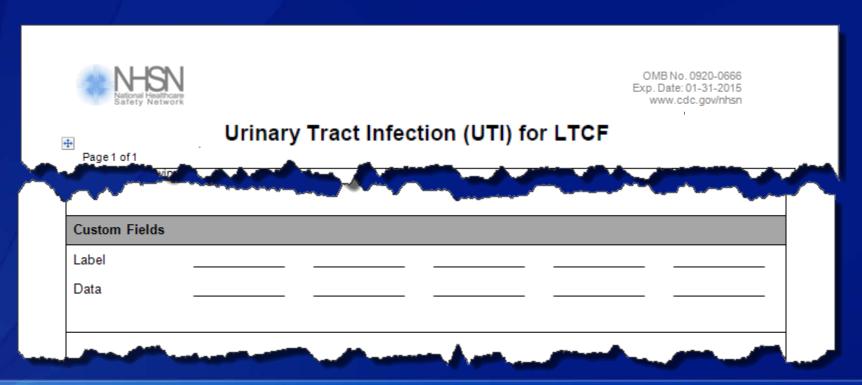
 Device utilization ratio measures the proportion of total resident-days in which indwelling urinary catheters were used

### **UTI Event Metrics**

- Total UTI Rate/1,000 resident-days = Number of all UTI events per month (i.e., SUTI + CA-SUTI + ABUTI) / Total resident-days per month x 1,000
  - Percent that is SUTI = Number of SUTI events / Total number of UTI events x 100
  - Percent that is CA-SUTI = Number of CA-SUTI events / Total number of UTI events x 100
  - Percent that is ABUTI = Number of ABUTI events / Total number of UTI events x 100
- SUTI incidence rate/1,000 resident-days = Number of SUTI events / (Total resident-days urinary catheter-days) x 1,000
- CA-SUTI incidence rate/1,000 catheter-days = Number of CA-SUTI events/ Urinary catheter-days x 1,000
- <u>Urinary Catheter Utilization Ratio</u> = Total urinary catheters-days / Total resident-days

### **Custom Fields**

- Additional data entry fields which users can name (labels) and capture text or numeric data
- Available on each event form
- User can customize or expand data collected and submitted at your facility using these optional fields



### Let's Review!



- You can perform monitoring of all urinary tract infections, both non-catheter associated and catheterassociated.
- To get the most from your data:
  - Minimum reporting is six months during a calendar year
  - Monitoring should be done facility-wide
  - Keeping a daily log of residents with indwelling urinary catheters will make it easier to calculate total urinary catheter days at the end of the month

### **NHSN Resources**

- NHSN Home Page
  - http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/
- NHSN LTCF Component
  - http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/
- LTCF Component UTI Event Reporting
  - http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/ltc/uti/